

The Horse.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTER-HORSE BREEDERS.

The annual meeting of this Association was held in New York City on Wednesday of last week. About twenty representatives were present. The terms of five officers of the Executive Committee having expired, the vacancies were filled by the election of H. W. T. Mall of New York, H. N. Smith of New Jersey, A. J. Canon, of Illinois, W. F. Redmond, of New Jersey, and W. H. Wilson, of Kentucky. The Executive Committee's report shows that the Association has a membership of 170, and that the funds on hand amounted to \$5,030.

A meeting of the Board of Review of the National Association was held on the same day. The following parties were present: Judge Grant, President, Gen. W. S. Tilton, of Maine, Edward Martin, of St. Louis, Bulghy, of Hartford, Thos. Axworthy, of Cleveland, Paul Hacke, of Pittsburgh, and D. J. Campau of Detroit. The principal business was the election of a Secretary to succeed Thos. J. Vail, whose term of office had expired. After a heated discussion a vote was taken resulting in a tie, Mr. Vail being the candidate, when President Grant gave the casting vote in his favor, thus re-electing him. Those who voted against him were Messrs. Tilton, Martin and Campau. The re-election of Mr. Vail was a surprise to every one who has paid any attention to the result of the investigation of the manner in which he conducted the business of his office. It was shown then that he was indebted to the Association to the amount of \$31,000; that the affairs of his office were in inextricable confusion; that money paid in by a large number of horsemen by way of security had never been acknowledged, credited, or returned when they should have been; that, in fact, his conduct of the office was about as bad as it could be. This report was signed by Gen. Tilton, David Bonner and Col. Edwards, who certainly bore as lightly as possible upon the shortcomings of the Secretary in drawing it up. His re-election in the face of these facts is not more surprising than it is unjust and unjust, both to the Association and to individual members. It is rumored that the western members are so opposed to this action that it will probably result in the formation of a western association. It looks as if certain members of the Board were stronger friends of Mr. Vail, and had more regard for his personal interests, than for the National Association. This thing is certain, Mr. Vail has shown his entire unfitness for the office he has so long held, and his re-election was an outrage.

A Great Record.

George E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Ill., made a fine exhibit of horses at the American Horse Show, held in connection with the Fat Stock Show at Chicago, and here-with we append a list of the prizes awarded them in the various classes:

CLEVELAND BAYS.

Stallions four years or over, first prize and gold medal, Gloster.
Stallions three years or over, first prize and special, Marlboro.
Stallions, three years or over, second prize Meteor.

Mares, four years or over, first prize and gold medal, Adelaide.
Mares, four years or over, second prize, Vivian.
Mares, three years or over, second prize, Mignonette.

Mares, pair, first prize, Adelaide and Vivian.
Special prize of \$50 for best pair ponies in harness awarded to the Exmoors, Blucher and Leader, driving tandem.

ENGLISH SHIRES.

Stallions, four years or over, first prize and gold medal, Holland Major.
Stallions, four years or over, fourth prize, Premier.

Stallions, three years or over, second prize, Terra Cotta.
Stallions, three years or over, third prize, Don Gomez.

Mares, four years or over, third prize, Idaline.
Mares, three years or over, second prize, Keapsake.

Mares, pair, second prize, Idaline and Brunette.
Mares, pair, third prize, Keapsake and Brunette.

Also grand sweepstakes for best draft stallion in the show, open to English Shires, Clydesdales, and French Drafts, which was awarded to Holland Major. As all of the above except the grand sweepstakes were duplicated by the respective societies it makes a total of 32 cash premiums, three gold medals, two specials and grand sweepstakes, amounting in value to over \$1,450.

Harry Wilkes' Great Performance.

In the race at San Francisco Nov. 27 Harry Wilkes trotted the last three-quarters of a mile in the second heat at better than a 2:10 gait. This sensational performance is described by the San Francisco Chronicle as follows:

The second heat of the great race will never be forgotten by those who witnessed its swift and varying phases. After one false start the horses came up on very even terms, but on nearing the wire the favorite was seen to be on the wobble, and he was on a run as soon as the bell tapped, while Van Ness partly turned towards the judges as if in silent expostulation at such a send-off. While Harry Wilkes was on a desperate run that culminated in his driver sending him almost across the track to the fence in his efforts to bring him to his gait, Guy Wilkes went to the fence, passing the quarter-pole 0.35 1/4 length ahead of Antevolo, he having a similar advantage over Hilton, while Harry was steady to his gait twenty lengths behind. As with such a disastrous break it was conceded that Van Ness would content himself with saving his distance, the main interest was centered in the leading horses. At the half-mile post, in 1:09, Guy had improved his position over the two others by still another length, when a buzz of amazement, followed by a round of cheers, was caused by the magnificent burst of speed shown by Harry Wilkes, who was seen closing up the gap stride by stride, and, rushing around the last turn, he came into the straight in the second position, and after a magnificent finish he beat out Guy Wilkes by a scant half length in 2:16 1/4 amid a scene of enthusiasm that has never been surpassed on any of our race-tracks. The

trick was so deftly done as almost to defy computation, but a dozen watches held by reliable hands showed 1:04 1/4 and 1:05 half mile home, while the quarter on the backstretch was covered in 0:31, the average of the last three quarters being 0:32 1/4. These figures seemingly represent but little, but in fact they show a gait to the mile that has only once been beaten on the track.

Care of the Horse.

The horse's frog is a natural provision against injurious concussions of the sensitive inner part of the foot. Hence it should not be cut away. It also prevents slipping up on ice, having the adhesiveness of rubber in such a case. It is necessary sometimes to use sharp, high calks for road horses; and when those are used never have the frog cut or even pared. If it projects beyond the shoe so as to reach the ground so much the better for the horse.

For wounds with calks, which are apt to occur early in the season, apply an ointment made of four ounces of lard, one ounce of resin, one of turpentine melted and stirred together, with half an ounce of acetate of copper. Exposure to snow, or mud which hardens upon the feet and legs, is apt to cause mud fever. To avoid this, wash the legs of horses coming in from the road with warm water, and rub them dry. If the heels and legs become inflamed and sore the above ointment is an excellent application. It is not advisable to blanket a horse while in the stable. It makes him feel cold when he comes out. This is the time to use a blanket, if at all. A blanket to a horse is the same as an overcoat to a man. And above all things, a horse heated with driving should not be left standing exposed to a piercing cold wind. The custom of using a chest protector when a horse is at work is a good one, and will lengthen the life of the animal. It is a kindness to a horse to keep a stock of axle-grease on hand and use it. A useful mixture is made as follows: one pound of tallow melted, a pint of castor-oil and four ounces of black-lead (stove-polish) in powder, the mixture to be stirred until cold. It is cheaper and better than any purchased axle-grease.—Rural New Yorker.

Horse Gossip.

A number of Michigan horses are wintering in Kentucky. Among them are Prince Arthur by Western Farnagout; Belle F. by Master-Jode, and A. V. Pantlind by Hamlet.

KANSAS CITY is forming a jockey club. It is the intention to get a membership of 300, prepare a fine mile track outside of the city, and hold a spring meeting between those of St. Louis and Chicago.

JOHNSON BROS., of Greenville, Montcalm County, have purchased from parties at Janesville, Wis., the bay mare Edmonia, now eight years old, by Dictator, dam Leah, by Woodford Mambrino.

The brood mare Mollie Walker, by Captain Walker, a pacer, died recently in Kentucky, aged 29 years. She was the dam of Harry Wilkes, by George Wilkes, General Garfield by Kentucky Black Hawk, and The Item, by Gov. Sprague.

MR. CHARLES BURGESS, of Wenona, Illinois, Secretary of the American Shire Horse Association, announces that entries to Volume I of the American Shire Horse Stud Book will begin on January 1st. Parties interested can address him as above for particulars.

At the recent meeting of the Northwestern Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held at Chicago, Mr. S. A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, was elected one of the Vice Presidents, and Walter Brown, of Battle Creek, and M. V. Wagner, of Marshall, elected members of the executive board.

A CORRESPONDENT from Howell, Livingston County, asks about the breeding of the stallion Montgomery. He was sired by Inheritor, a son of Jay Gould and the noted trotting mare Lucy. His dam was Bazaar, by Kentucky Chief, he by Mambrino Chief. His grand-dam is said to have been of Belvidere of stock. Montgomery was bred by Col. R. R. Pepper, of Kentucky, is now seven years old, bay in color, and an exceedingly handsome horse. His breeding and speed should make him a good horse to breed to.

CHARLES HILTON made his appearance on the Bay District track, San Francisco, in a race in which J. Q. Antevolo and Adair were advertised to participate. Only J. Q. made his appearance, however, and the race went on. Hilton won the race, taking the second, third and fourth heats, J. Q. capturing the first and Manon the third. Best time 2:19 1/2. Much dissatisfaction prevailed, many claiming that J. Q. was not out to win. Before the start J. Q. ruled a tremendous favorite, but after winning the first heat the betting was suddenly changed, Hilton being the favorite. Before the fourth heat a complaint was made to the judges to displace Van Ness, the driver of J. Q., and they substituted a new driver. His efforts, however, were fruitless, as Hilton succeeded in winning the heat and race.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

A HORSE farm in Washington Territory comprises 300 acres, and it is claimed is the largest in the world.

MR. J. J. BAYNE, 52 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., will tell you if you write, enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true: "In 1883 I was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition, with congestion of the liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of blood to the head, purple spots on my face, and my skin was as yellow as a lemon. The slightest food could not be taken, without such distress and spasms that my screams could be heard a long distance. I had pro-lapsus very severely, profuse leucorrhoea, and uterine ulceration so that I could not wear a supported. The doctors said I had the worst case they ever saw. In two months I lost 40 pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and unable to obtain sleep, while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my body frequently. Under the operation of Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk one full mile. My case created such an interest at the Sanitarium that Warner's safe cure has since been prescribed for its patients with good results. I never was so healthy in my life."

The Farm.

CHICAGO DISTILLERIES.

Don't Read this if You Have to Use Chicago Milk or Beef.

The editor of the New England Farmer does not seem to particularly admire the processes of cattle fattening at the Chicago distilleries. He says: "The Phoenix Distillery is situated about four miles from the central portion of the city and upon the north branch of the Chicago river. The capacity of the establishment I understand is a product of 8,500 gallons of whiskey per day, requiring for its manufacture 2,000 bushels of corn. The distilling process removes only a portion of the nutrient elements of the corn, the residue appearing in the form of a thin pudding or crushed corn porridge, usually termed distillery swill or slop. A portion of the slop is run through spouts into a large elevated tank from which it is drawn off for loading the teams of farmers, who haul it away to their own stables, but the larger portion is fed to cattle kept in the distillery yard. The value and healthfulness of this food doubtless depends much upon its freshness. When drawn away by farmers who take it at intervals of several days it must be far less wholesome than if fed fresh from the distillery to a herd large enough to consume it as fast as produced. It must also be more valuable if fed in moderate quantities and in connection with other suitable foods. My own impression is that between the cows that get the slop and the men who drink the whiskey the cows have by far the best end of the bargain."

But I cannot say that I was at all pleased with the way the cows were treated to their share. The cow sheds were the cheapest and poorest of anything in the form of cow stables I have ever seen. They are made of rough boards thrown together in roof form, but so loosely laid as to let in rain, snow and wind to a most uncomfortable degree. They are one story only and in summer must be excessively hot, while in winter they afford but a poor protection from the elements. Their capacity is about 1,800 cattle, closely stowed in double rows of fifty to eighty each, with narrow alleys in front for feeding and gutters behind for manure. The slop from the distillery, warm or almost hot, is run through feeding troughs in front of each row of cattle by simply opening a slide in a larger trough running the entire width of the long line of sheds. It is the work of but a few minutes to feed the entire herd. The slop is too thin, and the cows are thus forced to take more water than they need, and as the number has been reduced by disease and the whole business is more demoralized than usual, there seems to be a tendency towards over-feeding. I was told by a previous visitor that little or no hay was given, but that the cows are forced to live entirely upon the slop. This is a mistake, as I saw hay being fed quite liberally, though the quality was so poor that some of the animals would scarcely touch it. It was prairie hay, overripe, baled in bad condition and came out more or less musty and rotten. It appeared far inferior to the fresh slop.

The swill is so abundant at the present time that a large surplus is run directly into the manure gutters. No attempt seems to be made at saving any portion of the manure made from the 1,800 cows and steers usually fed here, but it is run off into a large tank from which it is pumped by horse power into barges and floated off by steam power and dumped into the lake from where the city obtains her water supply, though I am assured that there is no mixing of filthy with the clean waters. I hope this is true, yet I hear the suggestion that as Chicago is increasing in growth so rapidly, the "crib" from which the city gets its water supply ought to be moved further away towards the middle of the lake. I have lost all my appetite for milk and beef since coming out to these stables, and now a suspicion is mingled with the water. There are to-day 1,100 cows, steers and bulls under quarantine in the sheds, with three sets of police officers on duty eight hours each, watching the gates to see that neither cattle nor milk are allowed to leave the premises. Visitors, however, are allowed full liberty within the yards. I found one of the cattle owners at work in the stables, a Mr. Flynn, who usually keeps about 200 cows for supplying milk to the city. He was quite free to answer questions, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of his statements. He says the cattle disease now afflicting them broke out here two years ago, and he believed it was brought by a cow that came from the stock yards, as that market furnishes the chief supply of both beef and store cattle, as does our own Brighton and Watertown for the people of New England.

Mr. Flynn says most of the cows get fat enough for beef in from four to six months, and as they shrink in their milk they are sold and their places filled by a fresh lot. He has had 600 within the past two years, and has lost 123 by the disease, the first symptoms of which are dullness, followed by a loss of appetite, constipation and cessation of milk flow. The cows stand on plank floors, are tied by neck chains to stanchions, and are never turned out from the time they arrive at the sheds until ready for the butcher. Mr. Flynn assures me that the stables were kept cleaner when the milk was saved, which I hope was true, for they are now the filthiest hole I ever saw a herd of cattle confined in. The distillery company furnish sheds and slop at from seven to twelve cents per animal, per day. The sheds are so poor that the cattle owners can take no pride in trying to keep them looking neat.

The manure gutters are about four feet wide, six inches deep and fifty feet long, and if not cleaned out oftener than I am told they are, must get about full of slush two or three times a day. "There is no way to clean them but to wade in with rubber boots, and with a pushing scraper made of a board three or more feet long and six inches broad, attached to a handle, push the contents of the gutters the entire length and out into the sewer outside. Sometimes two or more men push upon the scraper together, and if they don't slip and find themselves down in the mess they ought to consider themselves lucky. When the cows lie down their tails

are often in the liquid fertilizer, which is then liable to be thrown pretty much over their entire bodies. It is no wonder that a good deal of city milk has a "cowy" odor.

Farm Work and Hired Help.

W. F. Brown, in the Country Gentleman, takes the following eminently sensible view of the relation of employer and help on the farm. He says:

I know that most farmers work too many hours; but I never have been able to introduce the ten hour system, and do not see how it could be done—there are so many times on the farm when it is actually necessary to work long hours, as for example in hay and grain harvest, on threshing days, and at times when we have been hindered for days by wet weather, and there comes favorable weather for planting and cultivating. Taking the season through, there are many days when all hands must work over hours, or crops will be lost. I do not remember that I have had any complaint from my hands on account of long hours for years. They expect them, and know when they begin work that it will be necessary, and required of them. I try, however, to treat a hand as I should wish to be treated under like circumstances, and when he has cheerfully worked over hours during the push, I say to him on the fourth of July, fair week, etc., "you can take a day at my expense," and unless we have lost time during the week, we always make a short afternoon on Saturday. Then in bad stormy weather, I do not ask a man to work out doors, and if there is not something that he can do to advantage in shop or barn, I say to him, "just rest and take things easy."

A work-hand knows whether or not his employer is chafing and fuming because he is idle for a few hours, and if he sees that he tries to treat him as he himself would wish to be treated, he is pretty sure to appreciate it.

Industry is a virtue, and I like to see a farmer push his work, but when in order to do this, he works on an average thirteen hours a day, he is doing an injustice to himself and his employees. On our farm we never do more than thirty minutes' work before breakfast, and that is milking, feeding and currying. Our breakfast hour is from six to half past six, dinner at twelve and supper at five o'clock the year round. In the summer we go to the field after supper, but in the short days of autumn, field work stops at five. I think ten hours of field work would answer very well on the farm; but if I adopted it, it would be with the understanding that when the work was extra, over hours must be put in, and extra pay allowed for them.

Corn as Food for Man.

The time was when corn bread was the principal food of the inhabitants of this section of the country. Wheat bread was rare. The corn product, hogs, whisky, etc., was almost the only article of great value in this section of the country at that time. People who were raised on this corn bread, etc., have never lost their taste for it. Those who were boys during this corn period, and have grown up to prosperity or otherwise, have never forgotten its taste. Of this class are the older people of the present time, and among them we will find the corn bread made in the same old way as a part of their food once or twice a week, if not once or twice a day. And then there is the fried pickled pork which goes with it and gratifies the appetite long ago formed. As the country grew more prosperous, subsequent to the universal corn period of which we speak, wheat bread came into very general use, and even now among the younger people there are many who know little, if anything, of the taste of corn bread, though some of the other corn products are not entirely neglected. For many years past corn goods have been neglected, and it is only within the recent past that changes have been made in this direction. The new processes of corn milling have had something to do with it. The corn products are more inviting, they are of a better quality than before. Men of business push are behind the corn mills of the present time, and they are taking measures to educate the general public taste favorable to corn foods, and the possibilities are strongly in their favor, for the reason that in corn foods we find a meritorious product which has only to be pushed to find a more general recognition. We notice in the St. Nicholas and Century publications an advertisement of a corn product of one of the largest establishments of its kind in this State, though as the advertisements reads no one would suspect that the food was a corn product, it being disguised under another name. It is stated that it is more digestible than buckwheat when made into cakes as a hundred is greater than thirty-seven, and by an exact analysis its true food value is greater than buckwheat as a hundred is than thirty-four. Advertisement in these great monthlies have largely aided in building up successful establishments, and we are glad to see the welfare of cornmeal mills being pushed in this way. There can be no doubt that the public at large is not fully conversant with the possibilities of corn foods. The dishes that may be prepared from its various forms are a much greater variety than from the products of wheat, and because of the merit that there is in corn foods we may expect to see and know of its rapid progress in the favor of the inhabitants of this and other civilized nations. In respect to cornmeal milling and to corn growing we stand in a different relation to the world than we do with wheat. We have the matter more in our own hands, there being comparatively little corn grown in other parts of the world. This is it that we have only to widen our markets in order to favor the general good of those interested in this business.—Corn Miller.

Cost of a Ton of Hay.

A correspondent of the Levinston, Me., Journal has been figuring out the cost of a ton of hay, and finds that where land is worth \$25 per acre, the hay will cost about \$16 per ton. It is allowed that a ton of hay removes from the soil thirty-five pounds of nitrogen, thirty pounds of potash, and eight pounds of phosphoric acid, costing at market prices \$9.84. For other fertilizing material taken from the soil \$1.60 is charged. Interest and taxes are reckoned at \$3.50, and only \$9.39 for cutting, curing and storing. If these figures are approximately correct, it will be seen that farmers in northern New

England who are selling their hay at from six to ten or twelve dollars per ton at the barn, must be impoverishing their farms by so doing. Nor is there any doubt that this is the fact, for wherever we find men selling hay at low prices, without buying manure, we are pretty sure to find their farms running out. Even at the present low prices of milk and other dairy products, it is better to feed the hay than sell it at the prices named, for by so doing the farms can be kept fertile, and what income is received from the sales may be counted largely as the income from labor, rather than from the sale of the land itself. Some of the Maine farmers who could get but ten or twelve dollars per ton for their hay at the barn, have found that by feeding it out to good dairy cows they can get at least \$30 per ton for it, without the expense of baling it or hauling it to the railroad station. Very few farmers can afford to sell hay for less than \$15 per ton, unless they can get manure at low prices and near by. They can do better to put a little more labor to it and market in the form of a more highly finished manufactured article.

Agricultural Items.

The Beauty of Hobron potato has become one of the leading varieties for general culture in Great Britain.

Give the pigs burned coals, that is coals charred to a coal, but not to ashes. Charcoal is good for them, and promotes health and good digestion.

MR. A. B. ALLEN expresses the opinion that practical recognition of the law of heredity of disease in domestic animals, would add millions of dollars annually to farmers' incomes.

A LARGE dealer in cheese whose business is located at Utica, N. Y., says cheese of the standard qualities, commanding the highest market prices, cannot be obtained where makers are greedy to give a big average of cheese from the pounds of milk received.

F. D. CURTIS says that Jersey beef has a delicious flavor, but that it does not pay to feed a Jersey very long for beef, as the increase in weight is not sufficient. They always weigh less than one would expect from appearance, or handling, while the quality of the beef is better than was expected.

A KANSAS farmer writes to his home Farm, that he has tried the plan which obtains in some parts of Missouri and Iowa, of cutting corn with a reaper. He says: "I drilled in about five acres of corn for feed; it was very thick, but some of it on low ground was eight feet high and good ears on many of the stalks. I cut it with a McCormick reaper (Daisy No. 2), raking it off in small bundles; allowed it to wilt or cure for a few hours, then bound it in bundles and shocked it up. After it was cured, I stacked it as I would grain."

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. E. Farmer who has visited the headquarters of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, thinks it is greatly to be regretted that the cattle men of the State, particularly the millionaires of the stock yards, do not see the necessity of coming to the front with an earnest effort to wipe the disease out. On the contrary, the stock yards interest has ignored or denied the existence of any contagious disease whatever among the cattle. Mr. Cheever thinks that if the State authorities understood the magnitude of the danger, they would call an extra session of the Legislature to devise means to cope with the disease.

THE Rural New Yorker says, in regard to keeping cabbage through the winter: "The best way we have ever tried is to place it very thickly, heads up, in a sheltered spot near the barn, and on this place a second, third, and even fourth layer, letting the stalks of each layer pass down between the heads of the one beneath; the top layer we reverse, letting the stalks stick up. Over the whole we throw a foot of dry straw, and over this another foot of wet straw, swale hay, or even corn stalks. This excludes nearly all frost, and by commencing at one side it can be easily taken out, and in severe weather we remove to the barn one half the ration in advance, and here it becomes thawed and in good feeding condition. The sheep will eat it, stalks and all, except the very roots."

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four years has not been \$10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 97th street, Dayton, O. He had vertigo, indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

The Poultry Yard.

Selling Eggs By Weight.

We have previously pointed out that it will be impossible to guarantee the sale of strictly fresh eggs until they are sold by weight. In certain portions of Europe eggs have long since been sold by weight only. In Belgium, which is probably the best egg country in the world, the eggs are graded into three or four grades. The first reform to be sought for is the grading of eggs; after this has been accomplished it will be easier to introduce the new custom of selling them by weight.

The present system is unfair to all concerned. Let the great consuming public once see the advantages the new method has over the old, and short work will be made of the time-worn system.

In France eggs are sorted and sized by passing them through a ring. The average-sized ones must enter a ring four centimes in diameter. The legalized charges in the public markets of Paris are—per mirage, or examining the eggs, 6d. per 1,000; testing their size by the ring, 1 1/2 d. the 1,000. After repeated trials it has been decided in Paris that twenty eggs count as a kilogramme, or 2 1/2 pounds. There has long been an agitation for selling eggs by weight, and in Massachusetts a law has been passed to that effect. In a dark cellar in Paris, under one of the markets devoted to the sale of dairy produce, by the light of a candle, the troublesome operation of examining eggs is carried on, for not a single egg enters into consumption in Paris without having been examined.—Poultry Monthly.

FRESHLY-LAID, near-by eggs are commanding fancy prices in the Boston market. Some lines of reliable Brahma eggs are sell-

ing at retail as high as forty to fifty cents per dozen. In the Boston market goods are the highest usually about Thanksgiving and Christmas time. There never seems to be any over-supply of fresh, reliable eggs.

We do not believe that a hen scratches for a living. She scratches for exercise. If you don't believe it, watch a well-fed hen in her humble cage at the market. She will scratch on the sheet-iron floor with all the vigor of a gold digger, and affect to find things to eat with all the innocent assumption of a man who slips on the ice, breaks both legs and his back, and tries to look as though he hadn't fallen down.

MRS. CHASE, of Olsego Co., N. Y., is quite successful with poultry. She has 50 hens and four Aylesbury ducks, from which she secured 500 dozen eggs in five months—from Feb. 1 to July 1.

An English breeder has produced a new variety of Leghorns, which he calls Pile Leghorns, and which he produced by crossing Brown and White Leghorns, thus obtaining the Pile color and retaining the merits of the Leghorns, first-class laying qualities and fair table merits.

THE show of poultry at the Chicago Fat Stock Show was very large and very good. Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks appeared the favorites.

PROPRIETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's safe cure for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing stamp), and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

If a conundrum is asked for, you may propose, "Why is a pig at the window like the moon?" Because he looks round. If any one says "he don't always look round," you can say neither does the moon.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. WILTBARK, 919 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land, will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when in Central America, he was prostrated with kidney and liver trouble of a very serious nature. He was delicious, skin very dark, liver enlarged one-third, stomach too sensitive for the simplest food." Seven bottles of Warner's safe cure completely cured him and saved his life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys. As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for yourself.

No. 1—Barn Scale.

Weights from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of platform 7 by 14 feet. Price \$15.00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year, with wheels \$20 extra; or \$20.

No. 2—Farm Scale.

Weights from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of platform 7 by 14 feet. Price \$15.00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year, with wheels \$20 extra; or \$20.

No. 3—Grain and stock Scale.

Weights from one pound to 6,800 pounds (3 tons) size of platform 7 by 18 feet. Price \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.

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Horticultural.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting at Grand Rapids—Summary of the Proceedings and Discussions.

(Concluded from last week.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

At the election of officers held this morning, Hon. T. T. Lyon was re-elected President, as were also Chas. W. Garfield, Secretary, and S. M. Pearsall, Treasurer; also W. K. Gibson and H. W. Davis as members of the Executive Board for three years.

Upon the topic "Are Apples of Michigan Deteriorating?" President Lyon thought they were, but largely because the soil of orchards was not kept up, and the increase of insects also had its effect.

Prof. Bailey added that no doubt old trees had something to do with it, too.

E. H. Scott said some kinds must be running out, as we could not grow Esopus, Fall Pippin, Newtown Pippin or Bellefleur, as they were grown twenty years ago, as they could give no reason, but the fact existed that these varieties are not produced in quantity or quality as they were then.

President Lyon said although a variety long in cultivation tended to deteriorate for the reasons already given, it also tended to improve. Its character was more fixed, especially its keeping qualities. It might lose in size, but gain in flavor. Perhaps the gain was as great as the loss.

B. W. Steere, of Adrian, in a note read by the Secretary, said he did not lay the trouble all to insects; the exhaustion of the soil was the principal cause. Deep, strong, clay soils are not plenty in Michigan, and our sand and gravel soils tend to run out where cropped with both grain and trees, as is often done. While most soils do not lack lime, still a bushel of stone lime to a acre of the Newtown Pippin has been known to restore its vigor. We should take pains to restore those old varieties of high quality.

W. K. Gibson thought if those apples known to be good when grown in the same climate still proved nearly worthless, it must be due to the soil. S. M. Pearsall said that his old trees did not do as well as in the past, but he were to set again would use many trees of the old sorts, but more care must be given in growing them.

President Lyon said the climate had no doubt changed very much. Fifty years ago Michigan; now both suffered more or less in many parts of the State.

S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., said that while lime and salt are not manures, still they may set loose those elements needed by the trees. It seems to be the thinnest apples that suffer the most and first. With the increase of insect and fungoid diseases this is what we would naturally expect. The State of Michigan has also seen it in its wheat, wool and cattle much that was of value in the soil. Restore this and these varieties will again do well.

Prof. Ragan said the same trouble was found in Indiana, still the Winesap, a prominent apple of that State, which for some years did not succeed, seems to have restored itself.

The President spoke of the White Doyenne pear as exhibiting the same peculiarity.

Prof. Bailey.—We propagate in two ways—by scions and seeds. The former always reproduce and do not deteriorate. But when we propagate by seeds there is a constant tendency to change, or deterioration, which we try to help by cross-fertilization. The Greening, in its original home, is often reproduced by seeds. As a result there are many varieties of Greening nearly alike, still different. If scions of these different trees are used to propagate we get different results; but the Baldwin, which is only propagated by scions, remains the same. We may, however, change the character of a variety by using scions from the upper or lower part of the tree; but this is not deterioration.

Upon fighting the codling moth W. A. Brown, of Benton Harbor, said the apples of that section had been much helped by the use of Paris green, applied in solution, at the rate of a teaspoonful to two gallons of water, and sprayed upon the trees. He noticed a great difference in orchards which joined, in which it had been used in one and not in the other. In his section it was done largely by those who had the apparatus and traveled from one orchard to another.

W. H. Parmelee used London purple with good effect, but care must be used not to have it too strong, one pound to 100 gallons of water is enough. He also used it on cherries with good effect.

P. W. Johnson spoke favorably of the spraying, but it must be done early and also with care to the operator. Had he felt the effects so much himself that he had to stop. Prof. Ragan said Prof. Riley favored the kerosene emulsion, as there was less danger in its use.

S. D. Willard would never use the emulsion, as it was much more liable to hurt the trees. It was more trouble to prepare it. He used the Paris green, and at the rate of three ounces to 40 gallons of water. He had it put up by the druggist in packages of that size, and used one to each cask of water. He always kept to the windward of the trees and used gloves, that none might get into any sores or cuts on his hands. Always applied it himself, then he knew how it was done. He had never felt any ill effects. Used it with great success on apples and pears.

J. N. Stearns read a paper upon the future success of apple-growing. To make it successful we must look well to four points—a judicious selection of varieties, thorough cultivation, protection from insects, and putting only first-class fruit on the market. Many varieties set in past years have too many orchards for profit, and often of those not adapted to the location. After the trees are planted they must have good care and be kept thrifty and healthy. It will not do to try to grow an orchard and expect at the same time to get good crops of grain, grass or other crops from the same land. From the planting of the trees until we harvest the fruit we must, in these times, keep up a steady warfare with insects,

and he who is the most thorough in this may expect the most profit. After the three points mentioned comes the marketing. Ship only the good fruit, it is the poor fruit that makes the glut in the market and low prices. Still those who have a fine quality to ship have no trouble to get paying prices.

W. A. Brown thought it was hard to tell much about the future of apple growing. But if it can not be made successful in Michigan, with its favorable location, what locality can do it? More thorough methods must be introduced, and with the immense acreage, nearly 350,000 in the State, this is a slow process; but as a whole, thinks it is the most reliable branch of the farmer's sources of profit. At Benton Harbor an exchange has been formed, with an inspector, and a brand is used on the first class fruit as a guarantee of its quality. The association has only been in operation the past year, still the grand effects are already noticed.

C. S. Crandall, foreman of the gardens at the Agricultural College, read a very interesting paper upon the importance and usefulness of grafting, stating somewhat the history of the process, and the general limits within which it can be employed to propagate or change varieties or species. There are very many interesting questions in connection with grafting, not yet understood, as the influence of the stock upon the scion, or the reverse.

This paper ended the forenoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The great part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion as to how to teach horticulture. It was opened by a short paper written by Geo. A. Knapp, associate editor of *American Gardener*. It is a study in which greater interests are being awakened, and should be taught in all schools, especially the rudiments. Don't think books of much use, as more can be done in the field. Prof. Bailey did not altogether agree with this idea. A very small class could be taught in this way, but when fifty students have to be handled at once, books must be used, with plenty of means of illustration. The work in the field is the most important, and he thinks the latter should come before much is done with teaching the science of the operations. There is a great lack of knowledge of the simplest operations in horticulture. In a class of sixty students at the college, all young men and mostly from the farm, but two had ever seen a bud set and not one had ever set one. Many of these rudiments might be taught in the common schools, and valuable time saved in later years. There are many simple experiments that the young scholar could be taught to carry on himself, and yet have in it interest enough to excite his attention.

W. K. Gibson said we must commence in the common school and get the child interested there, and that interest would grow with him. Draw his attention to the similarity between animal and vegetable life, and other ideas will follow which will increase his interest.

Secretary Garfield said an effort was made a few years since to have some knowledge of horticulture made one of the requirements to get a teacher's certificate, but it did not succeed. If teachers could understand that work in this direction would aid in keeping order, as it would furnish a new means to attract the attention of the scholars, they would be more inclined to favor it. Such simple matters as the germination of seeds could be carried on with but little room or trouble, and still prove very valuable.

Dr. Miles said one great trouble in all this work is to get teachers who know enough of the elements of the study to teach it to others; their time is so fully taken up now that it is hard to add more; then again, unless the teacher has pretty clear ideas of the subject, much that is erroneous is liable to be taught, which in after years has to be unlearned. Especially is this liable to occur where books are used as the principal means of instruction.

Prof. Daniels, of Grand Rapids, read a paper written by Miss Lillie Jones, in charge of kindergarten teaching, in the city schools, which had many valuable ideas in connection with the same subject.

Prof. J. W. Kendall also made some remarks in the same direction, especially in reference to the embellishment of school grounds and its effect on the students. An instance was given of a school in Indiana where much was done in having the scholars assist in planting grounds and taking care of them, and with very marked favorable results.

Prof. Daniels referred to the great change the grounds of the Grand Rapids schools had undergone in the last 20 years, which showed that school officials recognized the good effects derived from good surroundings in connection with the school.

Prof. Ragan gave a short address upon air currents and their effects upon horticulture. Horticulturists were of necessity meteorologists to a greater or less extent; still no definite knowledge was obtained until the United States government took hold of the matter. The professor showed that while nearly all great storms came from the northwest, many of them, through the medium of the great lakes, reach us from the southwest; and while we escape a great number altogether, all of them are much milder in temperature when they reach our State. He also showed by a series of charts, how it was that we enjoyed such mild winter weather, while the Southern States suffered such disastrous results from the great storm of last January. He also showed how Lake Michigan protects the west shore of the State from early fall and late spring frosts.

A letter was read by Secretary Garfield from H. A. Myrick, of Massachusetts, urging the passage of the Hatch bill now before Congress to establish experimental stations in connection with the Agricultural Colleges of the United States, and asking the assistance of the Society in that direction.

Dr. Miles said it was a move in a good direction; not one of the colleges had the means they needed, and this would help very much.

Mr. Willard, C. J. Monroe and others also thought action should be taken in the matter.

The earlier part of the evening was used in giving experience with the new fruits. Mr. Willard said the Champion gooseberry

was an English variety or seedling of one; the industry was also English, but was proving of great value for market. Fay's currant, a very superior sort, but in general cultivation with less care may not do as well. The borer is not troublesome at Geneva, so he did not know its effects on different varieties.

Mr. Lyon said the Victoria is the only variety of the currant exempt. The Yellow Transparent apple, a new Russian variety, was recommended highly to take the place of Early Harvest, being earlier, of as good quality, a better bearer, and more hardy tree. Is now being much used south as an early apple for the New York market.

Prof. Bailey spoke of crab-apples, and said Blushing Maid was valuable, but the Gen. Grant worthless.

Mr. Lyon spoke of Whitney's No. 20 as being the best crab-apple grown. He thought it should be classed with the Russian apple rather than with crabs.

Minneapolis blackberry was referred to several as proving valuable. The fruit like Lawton, and generally hardy. The fruit does not change color when kept.

Wilson, Jr., is proving much like its parent, Wilson's Early.

Western Triumph is no better than many sorts of blackberries already sent out.

Marlboro raspberry—The general opinion was that it is no improvement over the Cuthbert. W. A. Brown said it was doing well at Benton Harbor, and was being planted extensively there.

Lucetta Dewberry—The best of that class of berries, but only of value on account of its earliness.

Niagara grape—Reports generally favorable, but liable to rot at least at any place where the Concord is affected. White grapes are not more affected by rot than other varieties.

The Belmont strawberry—Only fruited by one present. It promised well; this was the opinion of others who had it growing.

Golden Queen raspberry—Of good quality, and much like Cuthbert in growth of plant and hardiness.

Brinkley's Orange—To be preferred where it will grow.

At one of the previous meetings of the Society, through its Executive Committee, it was suggested and thought best to procure a portrait of President Lyon, to be placed in the rooms of the Society in the Capitol at Lansing, to show the appreciation of the Society of Mr. Lyon in his labors for the Society, and the general good of horticulture in the State, and to perpetuate his memory to those who, in the future, may not have known him. This portrait has just been finished. It is a crayon of life size, and after a few remarks by Mr. Gibson as to the great value of Mr. Lyon's services, was placed on exhibition at this time. As Mr. Lyon was not aware that any action had been taken, the exhibition of the picture was a complete surprise to him, and he could say nothing in reply. The portrait is a very accurate copy of Mr. Lyon's face, and a proper tribute to his valuable services to the horticulturists of Michigan and the United States.

The remainder of the evening session was taken up by President Willits, of the Agricultural College, who delivered a very able address upon "Culture and Horticulture," of which no extract can be made that would be worthy of it. It was listened to by all present with great pleasure and interest, and was heartily applauded at its close.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

At the opening of the session D. W. Hinman, of Fennville, spoke of the very careless manner in which he had observed fruit to be handled by the express company at Holland, and which was certain to damage its market value very much. After a short discussion of the matter, a committee consisting of Rev. J. Sallor, D. W. Hinman and George Hosford, of Ionia, was appointed to consider the matter, and they afterwards reported the following resolution, which was adopted and the secretary instructed to draw the attention of the express companies to the same:

In view of the fact that fruit is often handled with undue carelessness by express companies and by railways, and thereby its value very much depreciated and often ruined, we hereby earnestly urge upon all such companies the necessity of more careful handling of fruit, and an honest respect for the property of others.

Secretary Garfield then read a paper from George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, giving his experience with a number of the newer grapes. Empire State—Had fruited it two years. A fine white grape, as hardy as the average, bore plenty of fruit, had no rot, and will hang long on the vine. This is a few days later than Concord, keeps well and as certain as the latter to produce fruit. The Worden, while not exactly new, was still considered as such. It varied in localities as to its earliness. It had all the advantages of Concord, was earlier, and would, to a great extent, take the place of the latter. The Niagara he ranked about with the Empire State, but there are many seedlings of it being produced that surpass the parent in value. Pocklington proved better every year; fine bunches, but still too foxy in flavor, although better than Niagara in that respect. Brighton is hardly hardy, but is the best amber colored grape grown, and is growing more popular. Moore's Early, very valuable from its very early season, the bunches small but berries very large. Vergennes is a fine red grape, ripens with Concord. Jefferson, a very fine grape in quality, but is ten days later than Concord and needs some winter protection. Many new grapes are coming out each year of great value; but the standard of good grapes is now so high that it is only very fine varieties that stands a chance of general introduction.

C. Engle, of Paw Paw, read a paper upon "Pedigree as Affecting the Production of Good Varieties." Had grown a great number of seedlings of different fruits, and those from seeds of varieties which had their character the most fixed were almost sure to be the most like the parent. Have numbers of seedlings of Early Crawford, Hill's Chili and Barnard peaches, which are almost identical with the original stock. Have a lot of Hale seedlings, like the Hale except a great difference in the time of ripening. Have also grown a number of seedlings which were crosses of two varieties, and in some instances the parent having the

strongest characteristics was the most apparent in the cross. Have done a good deal in seedling grapes, and with much the same results. Have some varieties in all my trials that may be better than the parent; but a great many are not worthy of propagation. The paper aimed to show that pedigree was as valuable in fruits as in animals.

Thomas Wilde said his experience was much the same, but had not had good success in crossing large and small varieties of the same fruit.

W. N. Cook referred to some valuable peach seedlings produced by J. D. Husted, of Lowell, by the process of selection.

Mr. Lyon, in this connection, cautioned propagators of new fruits against sending them out under number and afterward under name. It always created confusion.

S. D. Willard spoke of the work of Prof. Budd in this direction, which is sure to build out a lot of fine hardy varieties, especially of apple and cherry.

Prof. Bailey said this work was producing varieties with few seeds, and might continue till perhaps both seed and core would be removed from the apple. At any rate we shall have races that will always reproduce true from seed.

Dr. Miles said this was the process which had been used in producing the breed of animals, of which there are now so many with fixed characters, and he could see no reason why the same would not apply to varieties of plants. We must watch out and not establish undesirable qualities, and we must also bear in mind the ideal we wish to establish, and work to it, not letting any new ideas draw us from our original standard.

In a discussion upon testimonials with reference to new varieties, C. G. Monroe said we cannot use too much caution in the matter. While a new fruit should have the commendation it deserves, as a general thing there is little danger of being too conservative. He had observed Mr. Lyon's course in the matter, and was pleased with it.

Mr. Lyon said the trouble with recommendations of this sort was first, only one side was given. While the variety may have every good quality claimed for it, its bad ones are not spoken of; and, second, we do not know the conditions under which it may have been produced; as generally these are all very favorable, it may be better than it would be under average culture. The latter condition is the proper test.

R. D. Graham read a short paper upon "Fruit Retarding Houses," which he deemed desirable, but with him as yet not very successful. He also, in answer to a question in the question box, said he had trimmed grapes late in spring, when they bled badly, with no unfavorable results; and also when frozen hard, and the crop was not affected.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reports of the various committees appointed during the meeting; also with a lengthy discussion about parks in their various phases, and in the evening with a very able address by Dr. Miles, upon "Life on the Farm," in which he took up the bacterian forms which are not usually observed. Your correspondent was unable to hear it, but it was said to be very interesting by those who were present.

This address closed what has been a very pleasant and profitable meeting of the Society.

The summer meeting will be held in Hillsdale, at a date not yet settled. A. G. G.

LOSS OF SAP FROM PRUNING THE VINE.

This was one of the questions discussed at the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society. As showing the way in which this question is regarded by the vine-growers of France the following from our Paris correspondent is of interest:

Some persons maintain that the exuded sap from vines when pruned, is not a loss of strength, and so not debilitating for the plant. Others view the exudation as a sign of health and strength. Hales proved that the sap which overflows, can ascend in a glass tube as high as 31 feet, and could raise a column of mercury to the height of 32 inches. Now when the leaves unfold this sap-ascension diminishes. In pruning the vines, the large wounds are often covered with putty; the smaller cicatrize themselves. The development of the roots can diminish the flow of the sap, and the southern exposure of the stems can augment it. But temperature, humidity and rain, exercise an important influence. Sachs laid down, that the development of the roots, the capillary force of the cavities of the wood, and the chances of temperature, act—and differently, on the ascent of the sap. However when the leaves commence to function, the roots cease to develop, while serving to maintain, as well as capillary action, the ascending column of sap. The liquids imbibed flow out at the cut sections, when the heat dilates the fluids and gases in the plant.

It is not, then, a matter of indifference in spring, to judge beforehand when the sap will flow most abundantly. One day nine times more sap will exude than on another. Hence, if the soil permit, prune vines early; if it be necessary to perform the operation later, select a cool day, commencing with the varieties which develop leaves and roots most rapidly. Late cutting tends to produce irregular development, late flowering, and hence, late ripening.

A Study of Asparagus.

It seems to me that the method of deep setting this crop is a mistake. I have spent money carting dirt on to asparagus beds, but it was labor lost; the yield was no better. We live and learn. Studying the habit of the plant I found much that is interesting. Plowing an old meadow I found roots of asparagus that had sprung from seeds, and the clump of roots when turned up about eighteen inches long and had in all cases grown by inches toward the south, adding a new bud each year, the old buds or roots being connected together with the power to produce an upward growth only in the new bud. Another bed, in bearing over thirty years and for the last fifteen without manure, has shown signs of running out. The stalks are of good size, but very thinly scattered over the ground so that one-fourth of the two-acre lot was plowed

up. This was done with little difficulty, as the roots were not strong in the land.

The decay and decreased production was laid, not so much to the lack of fertilizing as to the fact that of late years the ground has been worked twice each season with a light one-horse plow, instead of the old method of hand-digging with the six-tined fork; the roots were probably cut off below the bearing point from time to time by the plow, and the part of the lot worst affected was where the plants were deepest in the soil. Another bed was set in rich land ten years ago, not very deep. In this a small part of it was plowed up to make room for hot-beds proved a very tough job—the hardest plowing I remember. The roots here had seemed to grow in all directions as to points of compass, but always with the terminal shoot only, ready for the spring trade.

A bed of one-fourth acre set in the spring of '85 with two-year-old roots of Moore's Crossbred variety had last spring stalks all along the rows from one-half to one inch through large enough to cut; but none of them were cut this season, as it is not considered advisable to cut much till the third season after planting. This bed is on a sidehill sloping east that had received an annual manuring for twenty years. The land was heavily manured at the time and the manure worked into the soil. The plants were set in rows three feet apart. The plants were about a foot apart in rows and not more than four or five inches below the surface; in fact set in the rich surface soil of the garden without subsiding or any such trenching as is usually recommended. Next season this bed will yield an abundant cutting of splendid shoots and if worked with a fork and not with a plow will remain in bearing at least thirty years.

As for manure, I believe for asparagus, for rhubarb, that the manure should be applied in the fall. Our alluvial soil does not respond to commercial fertilizers; but wood ashes, leached or unleached, and horse manure are our dependence. This put on in the fall and worked into the soil early in spring, the ground cleared of weeds about July 1st and then left till November, when the beds are mowed down and burned to kill seeds. There is absolutely no "best time" to set a bed, but either fall or spring, as suits. The fall is better on some minor accounts—the land is in better condition to work, the plants are dormant and there is more leisure to do the job well. The plants are best for setting at two years, for then you get the plants in fresh soil, free of weeds and strong enough to make a vigorous growth at once. One-year-old plants are good if the best ones are chosen, and you can raise your own seedlings and in the meantime prepare the land for the future bed by crops which will leave the soil in good condition to set the asparagus.—*W. H. Bull, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Horticultural Notes.

Az Norfolk, Va., there is a strawberry farm of 440 acres.

The editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* notes an instance where the peach-tree borer, *Agryota celtis*, destroyed a young cherry tree by its depredations.

It is said there are over two thousand varieties of the apple cultivated in Europe, its growth extending from 38 to 60 degrees, though the best fruit is grown between the 38th parallel and the forty second.

The islands in the English channel produce large quantities of pears, and "Jersey pears" bear off the palm for size and fine flavor. But the largest pear on record was grown on the Isle of Guernsey, in 1849, and was 6½ inches long, 1½ inches round, and weighed 38 ounces. In 1861 five pears constituted the entire crop of one tree, but four of the years weighed together 7½ pounds.

Mr. J. F. Hyde reports that he changed the bearing year of his apple orchard from the even to the odd year by picking off all the fruit, not allowing a single bloom to perfect itself. Mr. Hyde says the man who expects to make a profit in fruit culture must raise only the best. This is to be done by high cultivation. We must raise fruits of high quality to make fruit-growing pay. A good soil is one of the essentials.

Benj. P. Ware, of Massachusetts, says that if we cultivate the apple orchard very highly, year after year, we will get a great deal of fruit, but will materially shorten the life of the trees. Trees under high cultivation will last but about 15 years, while if allowed to grow naturally they will last nearly twice as long. Mr. Ware thinks it best to get the most out of the orchard in the shortest possible time, and root it up when it has passed the useful period.

The Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer says: "George A. Galloway, of Walden, has applied the test of cold storage to peaches. He purchased fifty bushels of peaches of the Salway variety, of the finest quality purchasable, and put them in one-half bushel baskets. The result has proven perfectly satisfactory to the owner of the peaches, as well as to the cold storage house property. Mr. Galloway expects to realize \$10 a basket for his crop. In fact he has now been offered \$15 a bushel for the entire lot, which offer he has refused."

Rheumatism.

usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business and labor have to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who were most severely afflicted, state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood—hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for 18 years a victim of that old soldiers' complaint, chronic diarrhea. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which the best physicians failed to relieve. She had also palpitation of the heart, intense pains in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and all her vital organs were involved. By three months' faithful home treatment with Warner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored to health. That was two years ago. The cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will tell you it is true if you write him and enclose a stamped envelope.

The Garland Street-Car Heater.

So many attempts have been made to produce a street-car heater constructed upon scientific principles, with the assurance of the manufacturers that it would do everything but pay the fare of the passengers, that it is refreshing to call the attention of our readers to a car-heater for which the manufacturers claim nothing whatever except that it is a simple, plain operating stove, without anything in its construction more than is to be found in any plain draft-heating stove.

The Garland car-heater, manufactured by the Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich., is certainly a most artistically designed and beautifully decorated stove of its kind. If so desired the company will furnish with the stove, a polished hard-wood box, the frame of which, covering the top and front, is securely locked so as to prevent accidents. It is intended to burn either anthracite or bituminous coal, and the experience of the street-car lines in Detroit who have been using them, is, that the cost of running each stove is less than ten cents per day.

The manufacturers have recently constructed a new base, so arranged as to receive a capacious ash-pail.

The manufacturers of this stove are among the largest manufacturers of stoves in the world, which of itself should be a guarantee that their product is meritorious, and well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. They are prepared to furnish the stove separate from the casing and frames, so that their patrons may build their casings if they desire.

A lady of certain age says that the reason an old maid is generally so devoted to her cat is that, not having a husband, she naturally takes to the next most treacherous animal.

W. H. RHODES, 118 E. Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible Dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took 60 bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining 70 pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you the welcome story.

A Chicago poet in a parting poem to his lady love, says: "We meet again in Heaven." He is altogether too confident. If a book agent could say as much he would make himself disliked.

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"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALD, Syracuse, N. Y.

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creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, and all other affections caused by Impure Blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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MICHIGAN FARMER.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1886.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 229,090 bu., against 250,018 bu., the previous week and 148,472 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 48,243 bu. against 86,054 bu. the previous week, and 18,810 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2,012,436 bu., against 1,803,127 bu. last week and 1,812,599 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 4 was 59,558,521 bu. against 59,572,078 bu. the previous week, and 56,995,653 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 13,557 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Dec. 4 were 1,234,574 bu. against 1,025,106 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 8,556,592 bu. against 8,303,547 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1885.

Wheat has ruled pretty steadily since the late advance, and while we note a decline of a few points from the highest range of prices, values maintain a steady range. From reports received from the seaboard, where a good demand is said to exist for wheat for shipment abroad, and the continued strength reported in foreign markets, it is not at all probable that prices will settle back to their former range. In fact many dealers are becoming very conservative in their predictions of lower values, and appear disposed to take the "bull" side. This is more apparent in Chicago, where some who have been on the "bear" side all season have suddenly jumped on to the other, having apparently become convinced of the error of their ways. The week ended with prices lower on spot and near futures, while late futures were a shade higher. Yesterday this market was lower than on Saturday at the opening, spring being dull, and continued so all day. Futures were active, and at the close prices were $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ below those of Saturday. New York opened weak and lower, but under the stimulus of strong foreign markets and a good shipping demand—207,090 bu. being taken during the day—had nearly recovered the loss before the close. At Chicago values were weaker, and there was not much activity in the market. There was a decline in both spot and futures. Liverpool was firm, as were Continental markets, and the demand of foreign grain appeared to be increasing.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from November 30th to December 13th inclusive:

	No. 1 Wheat	No. 2 Wheat	No. 3 Wheat
Nov. 30	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 1	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 2	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 3	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 4	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 5	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 6	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 7	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 8	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 9	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 10	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 11	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 12	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2
Dec. 13	76 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Tuesday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wednesday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Thursday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Friday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Saturday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Sunday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Tuesday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wednesday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Thursday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Friday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Saturday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Sunday	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

Advices from abroad indicate a growing sentiment in the trade that wheat must surely advance. These opinions come from so many different sources that it is almost certain to be correct. Thus Beer-bohm's *Corn Trade List*, the highest English authority, says:

"It will be seen that in presence of the continued diminution of our stocks, an increase in the American shipments will, at no very distant time, be absolutely requisite, and that even if those shipments were for a short time to become double what they have recently been, they would be none too much for the European requirements. In the event of such increased shipments, it may be supposed that prices in the United States, which have recently shown no great variations, would speedily improve and have a corresponding effect in Europe. The sterling exchange in India is now about 10 per cent higher than in August, and cause the free-on-board price of Indian wheat to stand in over 3d per quarter than a few months ago, a circumstance which deserves no slight attention."

From France reports are of the same tenor. A Paris grain firm writes:

"Our millers continue reserved in face of the more abundant offers from farmers; these offers, however, are less abundant than usual, owing to the mediocrity of the crop this year, and cannot long continue liberal, so that we shall soon have to turn to foreign wheat, which, seeing that England has very large wants, will have an immediate effect, the level of prices of foreign wheat being against us."

The Russian Baltic ports have closed, and no grain can be shipped from there before May. The Black Sea ports are not doing much. Reports from Odessa say prices abroad are so low that it is impossible to ship wheat from there at a profit, and business is consequently very dull.

The following extract from Walker's *Circular*, the official statistician of the New York Board of Trade, is of interest:

"The imports of flour and wheat for three months, Aug., Sept. and October, 1885, into the United Kingdom from the Continent were equal to 8,635,899 bushels of wheat, against 8,323,914 bushels for the corresponding three months in 1884, being a decrease in 1885 of 311,985 bushels. The rate per annum during three months of 1885 was 34,502,841 bushels, against 14,115,536 bushels the rate per annum in 1884. It is evident from this exhibit that the supplies of the United Kingdom from the Continent of Europe will be for the twelve months ended July 31, 1886, only about one-third of what they were in the twelve months ended July 31, 1885. Egypt will probably have no more wheat for export till new crop comes in. Algeria will be an important supplier of wheat, and the Austro-Hungary will have less export surplus from her 1886 crop than from her 1885 crop, and the same may be said of Russia. The latest reports from Australia estimate the wheat yield at 4 to 6 bushels per acre, which if approximately correct, will give the seven colonies but little if any surplus wheat for export, as the consumption for food and seedling 3,700,000 acres is about 23,000,000 bushels."

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Nov. 27 were 100,000 to 400,000 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 20 the receipts are estimated to have been 971,968 bu. less than the consumption.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

	Bushels.
Visible supply	59,572,078
On passage for United Kingdom	14,640,000
On passage for Continent of Europe	5,925,000
Total bushels Nov. 27, 1885	80,147,078
Total previous week	80,487,351
Total two weeks ago	79,654,548
Total Nov. 28, 1885	71,730,378

The Liverpool market is quoted higher with good demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 7s 10d/7s 3d; spring at 7s 10d/7s 3d, and California No. 1 at 7s 5d/7s 7d. per bushel.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 92,738 bu., against 81,615 bu. the previous week, and 178,356 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 55,430 bu., against 12,630 bu. the previous week, and 121,633 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 4 amounted to 11,738,795 bu. against 11,428,028 bu. the previous week, and 5,592,373 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 310,767 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 852,374 bu., against 380,885 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,170,869 bu., against 5,636,006 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 107,173 bu. against 62,233 bu. last week and 115,309 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn has declined about $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ in this market since our last report, the week closing with a dull feeling in this grain at all the leading points, but the loss in values was not very heavy. Quotations in this market are 39 1/2¢ for No. 2, 38 1/2¢ for No. 3, and 39 1/2¢ for No. 2 yellow. At Chicago the market has declined to 36 1/2¢/36 3/4¢ for No. 2 spot. In futures December is quoted at 35 1/2¢, January at 37¢, February at 37 1/2¢, and May at 43 1/2¢. The New York market is quoted steady, with a fair export demand. Futures are more active than a week ago, and prices are generally at about the same range. At Liverpool corn is quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations there yesterday were as follows: new mixed spot, 4s. 5 1/2d. per cental; December delivery, 4s. 5d.; January, 4s. 5 1/2d.; February, 4s. 4 1/2d.

OATS.

The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 4 was 5,284,576 bu., against 5,525,282 bu. the previous week, and 2,900,025 bu. Dec. 5, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing, against 15,545 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 199,095 bu. against 1,215,130 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885.

The visible supply shows a decrease of 240,706 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 23,587 bu., against 15,374 bu. the previous week, and 22,882 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 18,570 bu. against 32,070 bu. the previous week, and 33,307 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 13,990 bu., against 19,457 bu. the previous week, and 9,261 bu. for same week in 1885. Oats are off this week for the first time in a month, and we note a decline in all western markets. Here No. 3 white are selling at 32 1/2¢, No. 2 mixed at 29 1/2¢, and light mixed at 31¢ per bu. White are in best demand. At Chicago prices are lower on both spot and futures, No. 2 mixed spot being quoted at 28 1/2¢, and No. 2 white at 30 1/2¢. In futures No. 1 mixed for December delivery sold at 26 1/2¢, January at 26 1/2¢, and May at 30 1/2¢. The New York market is fairly active with prices irregular but closing firm. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 37 1/2¢/37 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 36 1/2¢/37¢; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2¢/34 1/2¢. Futures were dull but firm, with No. 2 mixed for December delivery at 34¢, January at 34 1/2¢, February at 35 1/2¢, and May at 36 1/2¢ per bu. The shipping demand has fallen off altogether, but it never amounts to a great deal in this grain.

J. HORATIO EARL, of Skaneateles, N. Y., under date of December 10th, writes as follows: "Having seen notices in different papers of weights of lambs, I thought I would send you the weights of three of mine: Ram lamb, dropped April 5th, 1886; sire, Adirondack 1396, Dam J. H. Earl (78); weight, 104 lbs.; ewe lamb dropped April 14th, 1886; sire, Adirondack 1396; dam, J. H. Earl (94); weight 81 lbs.; ewe lamb, twin, dropped April 21st, 1886; sire, Boss Luck 1374; dam, J. H. Earl (100); weight, 80 lbs. The above are all pure Atwood, and registered in the New York State Sheep Register."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The condition of the market has not changed during the week. Trade is quiet, and for ordinary stock there is a light demand and business drags. Choice dairy is quoted at 13¢/14¢, fair to good at 14¢/15¢, and low grades at 7¢/10¢ per lb. Creamery sells at 25¢/28¢, the latter for extra lots. Receipts continue liberal of all grades except extras. At Chicago butter is quiet but steady. Fancy selections of creamery range from 36¢/37¢ per lb., choice Iowa, Wisconsin and other grades of creamery at 24¢/25¢; fancy dairies sell at 22¢/24¢ per lb., and are scarce; fresh sweet dairy, 18¢/20¢; strictly fine roll, 20¢; choice do., 18¢/20¢; ordinary, 12¢/14¢; packing stock, 9¢/12¢ per lb., according to condition. The New York market has been on the mend during the week, and in several instances there is a small gain on price shown. Delayed supplies, consequent upon the snow storms, helped the market, but a pretty good demand has helped matters in a general way and the situation looks more promising for holders.

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Eastern Stock.
Creamery, tubs, choice	28 1/2
Creamery, prime	28 1/2
Creamery, good	28 1/2
Creamery, fair	28 1/2
Creamery, ordinary	28 1/2
Creamery, June, good	28 1/2
State dairy half-firm tubs, fancy	28 1/2
State dairy half-firm tubs, choice	28 1/2
State do half-firm tubs, good	28 1/2
State do half-firm tubs, fair	28 1/2
State do half-firm tubs, ordinary	28 1/2
State dairies, entire, fine	28 1/2
State dairies, entire, good	28 1/2
State dairies, entire, fair	28 1/2
State dairy firkins, choice	28 1/2
State dairy firkins, good	28 1/2
State dairy, Welsh, prime	28 1/2
State dairy, Welsh, fine	28 1/2
State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	28 1/2

	Western Stock.
Western creamery, Elgin	30 1/2
Western imitation creamery, choice	28 1/2
Western do, good to prime	28 1/2
Western dairy, fine	28 1/2
Western dairy, good	28 1/2
Western dairy, ordinary	28 1/2
Western factory, June, fresh	28 1/2
Western factory, choice	28 1/2
State dairy, fine	28 1/2
Western factory, ordinary	28 1/2

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending December 4 were 264,286 lbs., against 570,059 lbs. the previous week, and 362,450 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 280,893 lbs.

CHEESE.

The advance in cheese in this market has been maintained, but it looks as if prices here were too high in comparison with those ruling at New York and Chicago. New York full cream is now quoted at 13 1/2¢/14¢, Michigan at 13¢/13 1/2¢, and Ohio at 12 1/2¢/13¢. The Chicago market is firm with a good demand for the season of the year. Stocks on hand are light. Choice full cream cheddars and flats (two in a box) were quoted at 12¢/12 1/2¢ per lb. and Young Americas at 12 1/2¢/13¢. Skims were in better demand, fancy selling at 7 1/2¢/8 1/2¢, fair at 5 1/2¢/6¢, and poor lots at 3¢/4¢. The New York market has been quiet all week, but values are hardening, and we note a slight advance on nearly all grades. Holders here have been taking stock, and find the statistical position so strong that they are indifferent sellers even at best figures. Whether they will realize all they expect depends a good deal upon the estimates of stocks, which are generally wide of the mark on one side or the other. Liverpool was weak and slightly lower on Saturday. Quotations in the New York market yesterday were as follows:

	State factory, fancy <th>12 1/2</th>	12 1/2
State factory, choice	12 1/2	
State factory, prime	12 1/2	
State factory, good	12 1/2	
State factory, medium	12 1/2	
State factory, fair	12 1/2	
State factory, skims, average	10 1/2	
State factory, skims, selections	10 1/2	
State dead milk	7 1/2	
Ohio flats, fair to good	11 1/2	
Ohio flats, fine	12 1/2	
Pennsylvania skims	23 1/2	

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 27,146 boxes against 26,574 boxes the previous week and 29,423 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Dec. 4 foot up 1,711,600 lbs., against 2,263,954 lbs. the previous week, and 2,272,218 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,259,765 lbs. Of the exports, only 7,500 lbs. were from Montreal.

The Liverpool market is quoted weak, with quotations on American cheese at 62s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 3d. per cwt. from the figures quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

There is nothing new in wool. The eastern markets rule steady and quiet, with no changes to note in values. The labor troubles which have affected manufacturers all the past season are, approaching a termination, as the mills are securing sufficient help outside of the labor organizations to run their mills. The goods market is not as active as it should be, nor have values advanced as expected. Reports from abroad show that the London sales are not so well attended, and prices a little lower than at the October sales; but the quality of the offerings is much less desirable. Referring to the condition of Australian wools this season, the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* says that the first samples of the new clip have just been received from Melbourne, and that it seems to be more tender and of lighter shrinkage than last year. Only 10,000 bales were purchased in Melbourne this season against 20,000 last year.

There is no change in domestic wools from prices noted a week ago. A large sale of Michigan X was made at 33 1/2¢, but was a selected lot, and the price was $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ above usual prices. Ohio and Michigan wools are steady. Australian wools are in fair request at unchanged prices.

The only point of interest to wool-growers at present is the recommendation of Secretary Manning that foreign wools be allowed to come in free. We can hardly believe Congress will do anything so foolish, and yet the mere recommendation may scare off buyers to such an extent as to cause weakness in prices. It is too bad to have this industry again attacked just as it was recovering from the set-back given it by Congress in 1883.

The *Mason News* says that Bohemian cats men have taken \$200,000 out of the farmers of Ingham County. Many men have lost sums amounting to hundreds of dollars, the loss of which will ruin them. The *Holly Advertiser* says it is the same in Oakland County.

TO BREEDERS OF MERINO SHEEP.

The approach of the time when the annual meeting of the State Association of breeders is held is an opportune time to call their attention to the necessity of a large attendance of breeders and those who have an interest in the future of wool-growing. The utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, supplemented by remarks from many of the eastern journals, make it nearly a certainty that the wool-growing industry has been selected upon which to test the efficacy of free-trade. All other industries are passed over, but wool-growing, just recovering from the tariff agitation of three years ago, is again to be attacked on the specious plea of economy in the revenues and low-priced clothing for the people. The Secretary coolly places wool among the raw materials. Raw materials are those upon which no labor has been expended to change their condition, such as ore, timber and coal. But wool is a product of the highest skill, requiring in an eminent degree good judgment and a thorough acquaintance on the part of the grower with his particular business. After three-quarters of a century of labor on the part of men who have become eminent for their services, wool-growing has been developed into one of the great industries of the Union, and one more intimately connected with its prosperity and the success of its agriculture than any single one which can be mentioned. Wool of the highest quality has been grown, and the animal bearing it has assumed a nearly perfect form through this labor; and yet Secretary Manning puts this product of the art and skill of the breeder and wool-grower on a level with the coal, timber and ores with which nature has stocked the earth without the slightest help from the hand of man. Where is the manufacturer who displays higher skill than the successful sheep-breeder, or whose business calls for better judgment and greater experience? This open attack upon this great industry calls for fitting action on the part of breeders and wool-growers. Let those of Michigan be on hand at Lansing to speak in no uncertain tones, or the prosperity which was gradually returning may be suddenly turned into disaster.

Notes from Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1886.

Is there any outlook for potatoes? Market at Indianapolis is flat at 33 to 35¢, by the wagon load. Indiana potato crop larger this year by near a million bushels than last year. Wheat looking fine; tens of acres of the New Mediterranean sowed this fall and looking well. Wheat market 77¢ now; outlook improving. Hogs, 4¢; not near so many raised now as there used to be. We think wheat at 75 to 80¢ a profitable crop at 30 bushels per acre, with present farming system. Hay market slow here at 88 and 90¢ per ton. The fence question is the leading one now, as old rails are rotting rapidly. Hedges and barb wire had their day; wire and slat agreed on by all as the best fence; the portable or line machines are taking the place of the looms. Fine weather now, not much snow or rain; 6 deg. below Dec. 4. Health good.

J. S. HOLLINGSWORTH.

[Potatoes in this market are quiet at 38¢/40¢ per bu. in car lots, and 40¢/45¢ from store. There has been a better demand from shippers since the weather moderated. Michigan's crop is only fair in some sections, good in others, and nearly a failure at some points, owing to the drought of July and August, and the rot attacking them before and since digging. There will probably be large losses from this cause where they were pitted. Potatoes are firm at New York, with prices ranging from \$1 to \$2 per bbl., with most sales ranging from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per bbl. Chicago is firm at 45 to 50¢ per bu. on track for choice lots of Rose, Beauty of Hebron and Burbank. From store prices are 10¢ per bu. higher. It is probable that the market is getting larger supplies since the warm weather set in. We do not look for potatoes to go much higher than 50¢ this season, unless the losses from rot are unexpectedly large.

"Depression."

Mr. Chapell refers to the present depression in business and considers it as largely caused by the high tariff; but the period of the greatest depression within my recollection was in 1854, under a low tariff; we are enjoying good times now in comparison with the hard times of 1857; our protective tariff has evidently been one of the causes which has saved us during the last 25 years from experiencing any such commercial disasters as those of 1839 and 1857.

Dec. 6th, 1886. CYRUS LEE.

The desirability of an Association of Shorthorn Breeders was never better exemplified than during the past week. The discussions and utterances of breeders at the annual meeting had a most important bearing in securing proper action in the case of the threatened spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The Association is also, in conjunction with Associations representing other breeds, going to do its best to secure legislation protecting purchasers of stock from being imposed upon by fraudulent pedigrees. Every breeder in the State should uphold the Association in such action, and every one should be enrolled in its list of members. If you are not yet a member remedy the matter at once by sending in \$1 to the Treasurer and securing a certificate.

As Southern California is now one of the recognized winter resorts, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad has made arrangements to run first-class excursions from Detroit, leaving Dec. 27th and 28th, Jan. 11th, 17th and 25th, at \$91 for the round trip to Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. On payment of \$15 extra, passengers can return via Portland, Ore. Tickets are limited to six months from date of sale, and good going and returning via any route. Mr. W. H. Haight, Com. Agt., 107 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, has charge of all arrangements, and will cheerfully give any information to persons contemplating the trip.

A farmer of Holloway, Lenawee County, has lost 39 swine by hog cholera. The disease is prevalent in the vicinity.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MICHIGAN,
LANSING, Dec. 8, 1886.

Whereas, Reports show that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been found to exist amongst the cattle of Cook County, Ill., to a much greater extent and covering a much larger territory than had heretofore been supposed, as shown by the fact that large numbers of cattle are being killed, including not only those which are known to be affected by the disease but that are supposed to have been exposed to the same within said County of Cook; and,

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the cattle interests of the State of Michigan that every precaution possible should be taken to exclude such disease from this State; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of the live stock sanitary commission of this State, established by act No. 183 of the session laws of 1885, the precautionary measures herein after named ought to be adopted:

It is hereby ordered, in accordance with the act heretofore referred to, that hereafter, and until this order is countermanded, no live stock shall be shipped to any place in this State from said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, either for feeding, slaughtering, or other purposes; and that all cattle shipped through the State shall not be unloaded and fed within the State except at such points as will not expose other cattle.

[L. S.] RUSSELL A. ALGER.

By the Governor.

H. A. COXART, Secretary of State.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of yesterday, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:

"The deliveries of native wheats have been very small. Values in the provincial markets have advanced 1s. The trade in London is slower, although there has been a rise of 3d. The sales of English wheat during the week were 63,345 quarters at 33s 1d against 50,894 quarters at 30s 5d during the corresponding period last year. Flour is firm and 6d dearer. Foreign wheat has maintained a rise of 6d. A slight decrease in the American supply, combined with reduced shipments from India, keep quotations steady. Corn and oats are each 6d higher. To-day there was a fair demand for wheat and prices were 6d/1s dearer. There was a further rise of 6d for flour. Corn was scarce at an advance of 6d. Barley were quiet but steady. Beans and peas were scarce and 6d/1s dearer."

The number of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle is increasing rapidly, and this dairy breed is securing admirers among some of the best farmers of the State. It is not right that the enterprising men who have formed and carried on the State Association should receive no encouragement from many breeders. The Michigan Association has probably done as much to build up the reputation of the breed as any other in existence; and it is to them breeders all over the country are indebted for the amicable settlement of the differences which divided them into two warring factions. There is not a breeder who will not find both pleasure and profit in attending their annual meetings. The Association is a necessity if you would keep this breed at the front, and no breeder can afford to ignore it.

To encourage the breeders of Short-horns in Michigan to compete at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association three years ago resolved to duplicate all premiums awarded to Michigan Short-horns at that Show. Until this year they have never been called upon to disburse any of their funds on that account. But at the exhibition last November, Mr. F. A. Townley, of Tompkins, Jackson County, was awarded first premium of \$50, on his steer for the largest gain per day since birth. At the meeting of the Association last week the Treasurer was ordered to pay over the amount to Mr. Townley. Last Saturday Mr. Townley was in the city, and the money was paid over to him, as the following will show:

THE SEASON.

"Shaven actor, leading lady,
Pert soubrette and first old man,
Starting in combinations
Brightly view the season's plan."
"High their hopes of one-night triumphs:
Every week 'the ghost will walk.'
Happy-hearted, gay 'barn stormers,'
Listen to their cheerful talk!"
"Ah! the blazes of bleak December!
Ah, the nights that know no sun!
See the motley, and processions
Marching homeward on its uppers!"

TWO TRAGEDIANS.

LAWRENCE BARRETT. MANAGER'S
BOOTH.

An Inside Glimpse of the Lives of Two
Leading Characters.

"There was a tap on the door of Lawrence Barrett's private parlor at the Hotel Lafayette, one morning recently at nine o'clock, and one of the colored bell-boys entered with a telegram in his hand. Barrett was sipping a cup of French coffee. He set his cup on the little table before him, tore open the brown envelope covered with blue letters and a picture of a messenger boy running his legs off, and then the actor's brow knitted for an instant, relaxed, and in a jiffy he had answered the telegram. It was from Edwin Booth. Barrett is his manager and besides acting six nights a week and two matinees he has his own company to look after and Booth's too. Half an hour later another telegram came and that also was quickly answered. Then Mr. Barrett began to open a pile of letters that had just come by post. He read about twenty letters quickly and by noon he had written replies to a dozen of them. Then he had breakfast and at one o'clock he was off to the Chestnut Street opera house where he conducted a rehearsal of George H. Baker's new play. At four, the actor went for a walk in the park and back. He seldom dines. Dinner at 6:30 and at 7:30 he was back in his dressing room at the opera house. At midnight he was walking to his hotel with George H. Baker, after having played the 'Merchant of Venice' and 'David Garrick.' That was the day's work, not a lazy minute from the time he got up until he went to bed at midnight. He rises at 6:30 and goes through about the same programme every day. He does not drink nor smoke, and always retires as soon as his night's work is done, believing in doing his thinking and managerial work in daytime. Mr. Barrett, besides this has found time in the past two or three months to write a series of biographies of famous actors, and Edwin Booth, which will shortly appear in the fourth volume of 'Lives of the Actors.'

Booth was visiting Barrett at the latter's country place, at Cohasset, in the summer '85. There was a hot, lazy day and the two tragedians had been very intimate since they were quite young and inexperienced actors, sat on Barrett's porch and the conversation drifted into shop talk and Booth complained that harsh criticisms had been made about his work, and he had been very much annoyed by them.

"The trouble is," said Barrett, "there's too much time spent in managing you on the outside and not enough attention paid to stage managing."

"Will you try managing me?" said Booth, smiling.

"I will," said Barrett.

It was settled then and there, and Barrett immediately selected a good company for Booth. Since then he has managed the tragedian personally and with the aid of several lieutenants.

"I picked out men and women whom I knew to be earnest workers," said Mr. Barrett. "I knew that Booth himself was all right, that all that was necessary was to manage him properly, and that the principal part was to see to the players who were to support him. I have watched that part of Booth's tour this season carefully. He is having an unusually brilliant season, which extended over forty weeks from Maine to California. He is playing with great warmth and writes me enthusiastically on his successful season."

It is safe to say that Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett will be seen all over the nation on the same stage, in the same play. Mr. Barrett declined to say positively that he and Booth would play together. He admitted that he and Booth had been thinking about it, but that the plans had not developed into a certainty.

Mr. Barrett, however, said that the two great tragedians would begin their seasons together next year in New York; that the largest and best company ever brought together would support them, and that the prize would be doubled the regular rates of admission. It is known that Mr. Barrett has already been looking the theatrical field over and noting with his mind's eye actors whom he will probably secure if the scheme is carried out. As to the success of the undertaking Mr. Barrett had little to say, preferring not to talk about plans that haven't been thoroughly matured. He is satisfied, however, that the undertaking would be a financial success, and that a season of a few weeks could be played in the principal cities to big houses.

Mr. Barrett is very much in love with George H. Baker's new play, "Calvary."

The scene is laid in Spain, just after the expulsion of the Moors from Granada, the latter part of the country and, of course, plays the title role, and he says it is even a better play than Mr. Baker's creation of "Francesca di Rimini."

The company have just begun rehearsing it, and it will be rehearsed every day for the next eight weeks. It will be produced for the first time in Washington in the early part of December, and will be played here for the first time next February.

"Why don't I play it here for the first time?" said Mr. Barrett. "Because I play has to produce itself. I wouldn't think of producing a play until every part has been thoroughly rehearsed down to the most minor character. Eight weeks of rehearsing will make my company familiar with their parts. Then I shall have no fear of the play not going smoothly. I would rather rehearse it for a year than run the risk of a single hitch on the first night."

Mr. Barrett was asked about the rising generation of actors.

"It's hard to tell about a new actor," he said. "A great tragedian may spring up in one night. I cannot tell you how a great actor becomes a great actor. Of course, it's study and hard work and a combination of things, but how the world has never known and I don't know. He becomes great suddenly."

Mr. Gotthold, Barrett's leading man, was asked:

"Is Barrett a strict stage manager?"

"Yes, the strictest I ever saw, and it's all the better for the company and the play. He sees to everything, and consequently everything is perfect."

Philadelphia Times.

THE LAND OF LIBERIA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN EMIGRANT.

An Alabama Colored Man Gives a Discouraging Account of the Country—Satisfied to Live and be Buried in America.

Anderson Jones (colored) returned to this city a few weeks ago from Liberia, in Africa, where he went in the spring of 1885. He is now at home in Montgomery, and says he is here to stay. He is stopping at his father's, out beyond the Women's Home, in the eastern portion of the city. An *Advertiser* reporter went out to see him yesterday, and from his own lips heard the story of the travels and trials and stay in the land that does not flow with milk and honey.

"I left Montgomery on Feb. 24, 1885, one year ago last February, for New York, accompanied by my wife and two children. We sailed from New York for Liberia on the last day of February. In our party there were fifty emigrants, including men, women, and children. We had a very pleasant voyage, and landed at Monrovia, Liberia, on April 4. We went to Liberia under direction of the Colonization Society of Washington. The society furnished us, according to promise, with provisions to last us six months. After we reached our destination we had our land surveyed, and set about to build houses and settle. As for my part, I soon found that the rainy season was too close at hand, and I did not have time to settle on the land set apart for me. I then got two acres from another man in the settlement, and built a little house in which I lived while there. I planted and raised a few potatoes, and we ate them and enjoyed them. The house I built was ten by fifteen feet. I built it with small poles and covered it with bamboo. The rainy season set in about May 1, and continued until along some time in November. Sometimes the rainfall would be steady for a week or two, and then it would slack up an hour or two a day and come again. But for six months we had no sunshine or dry weather, and during all that time we were confined in-doors, and could not do anything in the way of outdoor work to earn a living. In the fall the rainy spell ends, and then there is nothing but drought and hot sun-shine for six months. We had no winter, and the only cool weather came during the rainy spell, in what we call the summer months here."

There are many things that must make an American feel very much out of place in Africa. Continuing the tale of his bitter experience, Anderson said:

"In cultivating the soil, the settlers, as well as the natives, have to do all the work with hoes. There are no horses or mules or cattle in that country. In some of the oldest settlements they have a few cattle, but they are very small and dwarfish. A full-grown cow in Africa is no larger than a year-old calf in this country. In the settlement where we lived I never saw but the one poor little calf, and not a single horse or mule in the country. I was sick about three months, and was greatly troubled with bloodthirsty little insects known as jiggers. They are smaller than a flea and far more troublesome. They attack a victim on the feet while he sleeps and work their way into the flesh, forming bad sores. I saw many people with several of their toes fairly eaten off by the little pests. In my sickness I had no medicine and no physician. There was no doctor in the settlement, except herb doctors, who make their own medicine. People in that country can't make money, and it takes hard digging to make a little something to eat. I had a little money when I went there, but everything was so high that it was soon gone. The man who is employed by the Colonization Society to issue provisions to the settlers swindled us out of supplies for twenty days, and just at a time when we needed help most."

"The people over there don't much like for settlers to come away. But they can't raise any objections, and the natives are all peaceable. When a man decides to leave he has to post a written notice of his intentions in a public place for ten days and get a passport from the Government. I wrote letters to my people here and received replies. The letters got and come around by English steamers. I was bent on coming back to Alabama, though I had no money and no means of making it. My relatives here and in Texas sent us \$100, and we sold our best clothes for our little girl, and only \$25 for the boy and \$50 each for myself and wife. We took passage on the bark Monrovia, and sailed from Liberia on July 7, landing in New York on Aug. 5, and in Montgomery on Sept. 5. I had been in Liberia for nearly a year, and now since I am at home in Alabama once more, I will not bother about going off again to go anywhere."

Anderson Jones is thirty-six years old. Anderson is above the average of his race in point of intelligence. His wife is a light mulatto woman. They have two children. They had one child born in Africa, which died early and was buried there. Anderson says that Liberia is a mighty poor country to live in, and there are many other American negroes there who would come back if they could. He thinks this is God's country and is willing to live his life out and be buried here. He comes home sick with fever, and is getting well slowly. —Montgomery Advertiser.

Mrs. J. T. Richey, 562 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble to be neuralgia, female complaints and every other known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richey will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

A Century Plant.

The century plant is the American aloe.

Its botanical name is *Agave Americana*, and it is called the maguery in South America, and in Mexico the mezel.

It is a plant of the cactus kind, having a short stem, which terminates in a circular cluster of fleshy, sharp pointed, bluish green leaves, covered with spines. Each of these live for many years, so that but few have withered when the plant has reached its maturity. It is a popular error that this only occurs once in a hundred years, wherefore the name "century plant" is used. The period of maturity of the plant varies generally, according to climate, from ten to seventy years. In tropical countries it rapidly attains its perfect state, but in colder climates, where it is cultivated as an exotic, it often requires a full century to reach its maturity. As soon as it does so, it sends up a stem, which grows to a height of forty feet, and sends out numerous branches, forming a perfect cylindrical pyramid, and each is crowned with a cluster of greenish yellow flowers, which continue in perfect bloom for several months. This blossoming is never repeated; as soon as the flowers fall the plant withers and dies. The plant grows through all the central part of the American continent, from Mexico to Chili, flourishing alike in sandy plains at the level of the sea and mountain plateaus ten thousand feet above. Various parts of the plant are put to different uses. From its sap, drawn from deep incisions in its stem, is made pulque (pook), a fermented liquor with very intoxicating qualities, and from this is obtained, by distillation, the vinous mezel, a drink pleasant to the taste, but a powerful intoxicant, and otherwise inferior to those using it. From the leafy fibres a coarse flax is made. The dried flower stem makes a thatch which is perfectly impervious to rain. Soap-balls are made from an extract of the leaves, and from the center of the stem, longitudinally, a substitute is obtained for a hone or razor strop, which, owing to fine particles of silica contained in it, has the property of putting a very fine edge upon steel.

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A writer recently visited the spot and found it a wilderness. "The desolation was perfect, and as a bear, utterly indifferent to our presence, shambled across the road in front of us, we were still more impressed with the fact that the wilderness, with its accustomed inhabitants, had long resumed its ancient reign. Driving along for a mile or two, we saw a solitary shanty and a forsaken looking man who had just finished milking a starved cow. We stopped and asked him if he knew the spot where Webster had spoken. 'Webster—who was him?' 'Why, he was a great American orator, who made a speech somewhere around here many years ago.' 'I never hear on he, an' I've been here for more'n thirty year.' —Boston Post.

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A THEATER EXPERIENCE.

THE REFINING INFLUENCES OF THE IMPROVED DRAMA.

Bill Nye Gets Down to the Bottom Facts of Stage Horrors and the Khan-Khan.

Those were troublesome times, indeed, when we were trying to settle up the new world and a few other matters at the same time.

Little do the soft-eyed sons of prosperity understand to-day, as they walk the paved streets of the west under the cold glitter of the electric light, surrounded by all that can go to make life sweet and desirable, that not many years ago on that same ground their fathers taught the untutored savage by night and chased the bounding buffalo by day.

All is changed. Time in his restless and resistless flight has fled away those early years in the county clerk's office, and these times are not the old times. With the march of civilization, I notice that it is safer for a man to attend a theater than in the early days of the wild, woolly west. Time has made it easier for one to go to the opera and bring his daylight home with him than it used to be.

It seems but a few short years since my room-mate came home one night with a long red furrow plowed along the top of his head, where some gentleman at the theater had shot him by mistake. My room-mate said that a tall man had objected to the pianist and suggested that he was playing pianissimo when he should have played fortissimo, and trouble grew out of this which had ended in the death of the pianist and the injury of several distinguished spectators.

And yet the excitement of knowing that you might be killed at any moment made the theater more attractive, and instead of scaring men away it rather induced patronage. Of course it precluded the attendance of ladies who, were at a timid hour, but not cause any falling off in the receipts. Some thought it aided a good deal, especially where the show itself didn't have much blood in it.

The Bella Union was a pretty fair sample of the theater in those days. It was a low wooden structure, with a perpetual band on the outside, that played gay and festive circus tunes early and often. Inside you could poison your soul at the bar and see the show at one and the same price of admission. In an adjoining room silent men joined the hosts of faro and the timid tenderfoot gambled or the green.

I visited this place of amusement one evening in the capacity of a reporter for the paper. I would not admit this, even at this late day, only that it has been overlooked by Mr. Talmage since; and if he goes through such an ordeal in the interest of humanity, I might be forgiven for going there professionally to write up the show for our amusement column.

The programme was quite varied. Negro minstrelsy, sleight-of-hand, opera bouffe, high tragedy, and that oriental style of quadrille called the khan-khan, if my slurrish pen may be so bold as to form the principal attractions of the evening.

At about 10:30 or 11 o'clock the khan-khan was produced upon the stage. In the midst of it a tall man rose up at the back of the hall, and came firmly down the aisle, with a large, earnest revolver in his right hand. He was a powerfully built man, with a dyed mustache and wicked eye on each side of his thin, red nose. He threw up the revolver with a little click that sounded very loud to me, for he had, for he had, and when he me and rested his left hand on my shoulder as he gazed over on the stage. I could distinctly hear his breath come and go, for it was a very loud breath, with the odor of onions and emigrant whiskey upon it.

The orchestra paused in the middle of a snort, and the man whose duty it was to swallow the clarinet pulled seven or eight inches of the instrument out of his face and looked wildly around. The gentleman who had been agitating the feelings of the bass viol laid it down on the side, crawled in behind it, and spread a sheet of music over his head.

The stage manager came forward to the footlights and inquired what was wanted. The tall man with the self-cocking credentials answered simply:

"By Dasherly Blank to Blank Blank and back again, I want my wife!"

The manager stepped back into the wings for a moment, and when he came forward he also had a large musical instrument such as Mr. Remington used to make before he went into the type-writing business. I can still remember how large the hole in the barrel looked to me, and how I wished me for a moment that I was a cat.

I had gone to the meeting of the Literary club that evening, as I had at first intended to do.

Literature was really more in my line than the drama. I still thought that it was not too late, perhaps, and so I rose and went out quietly so as not to disturb any one, and as I went down the aisle the tall man and stage manager exchanged regards.

I looked back in time to see the tall man in the aisle, and his face in the sawdust, and his hand over his breast. Then I went out of the theater in an aimless sort of way, taking a northeasterly direction as the crowd flew. I do not think I was a mile or so from the theater when I discovered that I was going directly away from home. I rested awhile and then returned.

On the street I met the stage manager and the tall, dark man just as they were coming out of the dress-box. They said they were very sorry to notice that I got up and came away at a point in the programme where they had introduced what they had regarded as the best feature of the show.

This incident had a great deal to do with turning my attention in the direction of literature instead of the drama.

But I am glad to notice that many of the horrors of the drama are being gradually eliminated as the country gets more thickly settled, and the gory tragedy of a few years ago is gradually giving place to the refining influences of the "Tin Soldier" and "A Rag Baby." —Bill Nye, in Chicago News.

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hair curls naturally and is never out of crimp in the worst fog imaginable, and when exposed to the sun she burns a fashionable terra-cotta color, of a tender shade, with little or no red in it."

There was a company of gentlemen engaged in a little game of poker in a prominent gentleman's parlor one night lately. It grew late, and fears were expressed by the party that there were trespassing upon the kindness of the mistress of the house, who, by the way, was not present. "Not at all, gentlemen—not at all! Play as long as you please. I am *chez* here!" said the master of the mansion.

"Yes, gentlemen, play as long as you please!" said a silvery voice, and all rose, as the mistress of the house stood before them. "Play as long as you please, gentlemen! But, as it is nearly one o'clock, the *chez* is going to bed!"

And he went.

"Didn't you know any better than to be here as you did last night at the party?" inquired Colonel Biceps of Colonel Calkins. "You made a regular fool of yourself." "I did, did I?" replied Calkins. "Most assuredly, you did. I was really ashamed of you."

"Thank you, you say I made a fool of myself. That puts the whole responsibility of being a fool on my own shoulders. Now with you it is different. The man who would blame you for being a fool would blame a nigger because his hair curled."

An eminent judge, while going circuit on one occasion, was asked by the landlord of his hotel how he slept. He replied, dogmatically: "In union is strength, a fact of which some of your inmates appear to be unaware; for, had they been unanimous last night they could easily have pushed me out of bed." "Fleas!" the landlord exclaimed, affecting great astonishment. "I was not aware that I had a single flea in my house."

"I don't believe you have," retorted his lordship; "they are all married, I think, and have uncommonly large families."

Farmer Furrow and wife were crossing the North River the other evening on a Pennsylvania ferry-boat which is illuminated by the Edison electric light. Stopping suddenly in the center of the cabin, the old lady pointed to the regular pear-shaped globe containing the incandescent light and exclaimed: "Say, John, just look at them lamps! That's the first time I ever saw ol' burning upside down!" —N. Y. Commercial.

A Paternal Rebuke.—Boy—Do put a cove on a different 'lay, 'father; I'm tired o' this. I ain't sold a blessed set of studs all the morning." Father—No, I should think not. Wot d'yer mean a-standin' about at a corner like this, where nothing but a set of under-paid lawyers' clerks passes, as can't afford no lunch, much less studs. You ain't got no soul for a 'igh art business, nor a mind above a cat's meat barner.

Chaff.

Scarlet fever—A desire to paint the town.

In the race of life it doesn't take very long for poverty to overtake laziness.

Silence may be golden, but it doesn't necessarily make a millionaire of a mule.

"A charge to keep I have," was the song of the old gun that no one knew was loaded.

"What is water the best remedy for?" asks a temperance orator. If we might be allowed to answer we should say dirt.

Green Horn is writing a sequel to his story, "What My Lover Said." It will be entitled, "Is the Dog Tied Up?"

"See, mamma!" exclaimed a little girl, as she looked out of the window during a snow storm. "See the popped rain coming down!"

"I'm 'fraid of the dark!" said Baby, snuggling up to mamma one night. "Why?" asked mamma. "Cause it comes so close to me."

Teacher—What did the Puritans come to this country for? Pupil—To worship God in their own way and make everyone else do the same."

New England calls itself the nose of the world, producing oysters or Stone, and cod and mackerel so close to it would be rather unpleasant.

A cynical bachelor says a woman is a good deal like the accordion. You can draw her out, but she "makes music," if you attempt to shut her up.

"Well, Thomas, you say you have a recommendation?" "Waal, yas, sah; I brought my fadiah 'long to recommend me; he's knowed me all my life, sah."

"What time did John go away last night, Mary Ann?" "It was a quarter of twelve, father." "Three," said to herself, "are a quarter of twelve."

It is no longer regarded as proper in polite circles to say a person has a wrinkled face. The correct thing is to speak of a person with a "concordance" countenance.

The only Indians in this country who never go on a rampage and never give the government any trouble are the wooden Indians in front of the tobaccoists' windows.

"Why," exclaimed the professor, picking up the tail of a shad, "is this like a famous French emperor?" "Give it up," answered the doctor. "Because it's a bony-part."

"I say, Fatty," said one gamlin to his fleshy companion, "is it yer mudder what makes you so fat?" "Xaw, of course it is!" was the reply. "It's my foder."

